

The Caledonian

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

The Mercury. No. 10,242.

THURSDAY, MAY 3. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR GIBB.

On SATURDAY Evening, May 5. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, called, The

R I V A L S.

Sir Antony Absolute, Mr WILSON;
Captain Absolute, Mr WOODS;
And Acres, Mr WARD.
Lydia Languish, Mrs SPARKS;
Mrs Malaprop, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Julia, Mrs WROTON;
SINGING between the Acts by Mrs LILIFF.

After the PLAY will be performed,

A COMIC INTERLUDE, called, The

VINTNER TRICK'D.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

TICKETS to be had of Mr GIBB at his house, head of St

Aun's Street, and at the Theatre, where places for the

Boxes may be taken.

ANNUAL BENEFIT,
Canongate Charity Work-House.

On TUESDAY Evening, May 8. 1787, will be presented,

A COMEDY CALLED,

WHICH IS THE MAN?

Beauchamp, Mr WARD;
Belville, Mr WOODS;
Bobby Pendragon, Mr Bell; Fitzherbert, Mr W. Wells;
And Lord Sparkle, Mr LA-MASH;
Miss Pendragon, Mrs JACKSON;

(With a Song in Character,) Mrs ROBINSON;

Julia, Mrs Wroton; Clarinda, Mrs Woods; Kitty, Mrs Villars; Tiffany, Mrs La-Mash; Mrs Johnson, Mrs Charteris;

And Lady Bell Bloomer, Mrs ROBINSON;

To which will be added a FARCE, called the

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

TICKETS to be had of Baillie GEORGE RAE, Leith Wynd; and of Mr GIBB at the Office of the Theatre, where Places for the Boxes may be taken.

On MONDAY Evening, May 7. 1787.

WILL BE PRESENTED, a Comedy called, The

SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

Ranger, Mr WARD;
Frankly, Mr WOODS;
Bellamy, Mr BELL;

Jack Maggot, Mr HALLION;
Teller, Mr MICHEL;

Buckle, Mr J. BLAND;

Simon, Mr CHARTERIS;

And Mr Strickland, Mr WILMOT-WELLS.

Mrs Strickland, Mrs WOODS;

Jacintha, Mrs VILLARS;

Lucetta, Mrs LA-MASH;

Landlady, Mrs ROBINSON.

And Clarinda, Mrs ROBINSON.

To which will be added, a New Farce, called, The

FIRST FLOOR.

Written by Mr CORN.

As performed with universal Applause, at the Theatre-Royal,

Drury-Lane.

Whimsey, Mr WILSON;

Young Whimsey, Mr ILIFF;

Monford, Mr BELL;

And Tim Tartlet, Mr LA-MASH;

Charlotte, Mrs WOODS;

Nancy, Mrs LA-MASH;

And Mrs Pattypan, Mrs CHARTERIS.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr

GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

Measuring of Wood.

YESTERDAY the Honourable Magistrates and Town-

council of the city of Edinburgh, appointed Robert Robertson of Leith, to the office of WOOD MEASURER at that Port, in place of George Lowrie deceased.

Merchants, Ship-masters, and others, who are pleased to employ him in that line, may depend on the greatest attention being paid.

Seeds to be Claimed.

RECEIVED per the STAR, DUNOON, from London, one

Sack Seeds, marked W. I. Edin. and a small bag of

Seeds, marked P. D. King Edw.

These Seeds are in the warehouse of William Robertson, merchant, Leith; and, as this is the proper season for using them, if they are not claimed by the owners in two weeks from this date, they will be sold, to pay freight, and other charges.

Leith, May 3. 1787.

Household Furniture.

THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in that

House, consisting of Mounted Beds, Down and Feather

Beds, Blankets, Carpets, Mirrors, Mahogany Tables and

Chairs, Mahogany Drawers, Grates, Bed and Table Linen,

Tea and Table China, an eight-day Clock, great variety of

Kitchen Furniture, an excellent Jack, and Water Cistern.

Roup to begin each day at ten o'clock forenoon.

Mrs DALGLIESH and SON Auctioneers.

Household Furniture

AND BREWING UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 8th of May

current, within the dwelling-house of the late Mr

Thomas Bryson, brewer at Summer-hall, Sciennes, near

Edinburgh.

The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which be-

longed to Mr Bryson, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather

Beds, Bed and Table Linen, &c.

At same time will be sold, an Indian Cabinet, with some

Tea and Table China.

And on Wednesday the 9th current, the Brewing Utensils will be sold.

The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock forenoon.

Wm. BRUCE Auctioneer.

As the Dwelling-house and Brewery at Summer-hall are to be sold, proposals will be received by William Christie,

writer in Edinburgh, from persons inclining to purchase.

If not disposed of before Whitunday, the Dwelling-house

and Brewery will be let for the ensuing year, either together or separately.

Household Furniture.

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Friday the 11th day of

May 1787, at the house belonging to Mr Mercer, of

called Potterhill, near the north end of the Bridge of Perth,

finely articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The

sale to begin at 12 o'clock noon, and continue till all is sold

Not to be repeated.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MRS JORDAN is engaged to perform in Edinburgh and Glasgow this summer, a certain number of nights. She will make her first appearance early in June, of which due notice will be given.

A WATCH LOST.

LAST night about seven o'clock, a Lady dropped a GOLD WATCH, with a diamond case and steel chain, between the Cross and James's Square. Any person who has found the same, shall have ONE GUINEA of reward, on bringing it to Messrs Brown and Skelton, watch-makers, High Street.

N. B. Maker's name, James Herring, No. 1024.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, May 3. 1787.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock mid-day pursuant to the charter. ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

Journeymen Shoemakers.

AS the JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS in and about Edinburgh, in the Mens Branch, have petitioned their Masters for a rise of their Wages, on account of the high rate of provisions of every kind; and now find, after petitioning, the Masters will not comply—They are thereby under the disagreeable necessity of leaving work until such time as a settlement is obtained.

Dutch Linteed.

TO be SOLD by Alexander Henderson, Bridge-end Leith, a parcel of the very best DUTCH LINTSEED, just arrived from Rotterdam, per the Margaret, Captain Turnbull, at a moderate price, for ready money or good bills.

PASTURE.

SEVERAL of the OLD GRASS FIELDS at PRESTONFIELD are now open for Cattle, they being intended chiefly for Saddle Horses; and only a certain number to be taken in, those persons intending to fend any, may find their advantage in applying before the parks are full.

REFORM OF THE Internal Government of the Boroughs.

This day is published,

And Sold by Mr Donaldson, Mr Creech, and Mr Elliot, booksellers, and by the booksellers in Glasgow.

Price Three Shillings and Sixpence,

AN ILLUSTRATION of the PRINCIPLES of the BILL proposed to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, for Correcting the Abuses and Supplying the Defects in the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs, and in the manner of accounting for the property, annual revenues, and expenditure of the same, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—With an APPENDIX, shewing, that the Convention of Boroughs neither have by Law, nor ever did exercise the very extraordinary jurisdiction now claimed of auditing the accounts of their constituents.

By THE COMMITTEE or DELEGATES.

The Appendix may be had separately, price 1s.

II. HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT, and the GRIEVANCES of the ROYAL BOROUGHs, transmitted by the Committees of the different Boroughs, afflicated for the purpose of Reform, or extracted from their correspondence with the Committee of Delegates. Price 1s. 6d.

III. The SETTS or CONSTITUTIONS of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, as recorded in the Books of the Convention. Price 7s.

JOHN GRIEVE, Esq;

LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH,

AND

THE COMMITTEE OF REFORM.

EXTRACT from the APPENDIX to the Illustration of the REFORM BILL, just now published by the Committee of Reform.

No. II. Of the Jurisdiction claimed by the Convention of the Royal Boroughs to call Magistrates to an Account.

This subject is treated very briefly in the illustration. The claim of Jurisdiction made by the Convention of Royal Boroughs, appeared originally to be utterly groundless. The idea was confirmed by the unanimous opinion of the Barons of Exchequer, in the case of Dumbarton, where the matter was fully investigated.

After the decision given in that case, no person imagined that the Convention of Boroughs would ever again venture to offer a claim of Jurisdiction, which was reprobated, treated with contempt, and even with ridicule, by the opinions of these honourable Judges.

To the astonishment of the public, however, it has happened, that the Convention of Royal Boroughs have thought proper to renew their exploded pretence of Jurisdiction, to call themselves to an account for their administration of the common good; for in a circular letter, addressed, sent by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as Preses of the Convention of Boroughs, to the individual Town-councils, directing them to instruct their members of Parliament to give an unqualified opposition to Reform, the Convention speaks as follows: "They (meaning the Committee of Reform) have at last determined to bring forward to Parliament their proposed bill, not only for altering the constitution of the Burghs, but to vest in the Court of Exchequer a power to oblige Magistrates to account, in manner above mentioned; and with that view have applied to Mr Pitt, as Minister of State, for his countenance and support, in order to have it passed into a law, upon a misrepresentation.

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"To misrepresent either facts, or the state of law, for any purpose, or on any occasion, we should always consider as culpable; but to carry such representation to the Minister, and in a business of very important nature, we could not but look upon as criminal. We would shew the idea of adopting so improper a conduct. To obtain the Minister's countenance by misrepresentation, is a practice, which, with respect to himself, we would deem presumptuous, and which, with respect to ourselves, we would disclaim and despise.

"In our letter to Mr Pitt, we have undoubtedly said, "That as the law of Scotland is now understood, there does not exist a power to control the administration of Burghs, "whilst jurisdiction, by ancient charters and public charters, stands vested in the General Convention of the Royal Burghs, and where they have been in the regular exercise, from an early period down to this day".

"In these words, the Lord Chief Baron, and Sir John Dalrymple, expounded their opinions of the jurisdiction claimed by the Convention of Boroughs; and with their opinions, on this point, all the other Barons agreed.

"It is only necessary to offer a very few words on what is said in Mr Grieve's letter, that this Committee have endeavoured to obtain the Minister's support by a misrepresentation.

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"In our letter to Mr Pitt, we have undoubtedly said, "That as the law of Scotland is now understood, there does not exist a power to control the administration of Burghs". That proposition we still continue firmly to maintain. We pretend not, however, like the Convention, to offer an assertion for demonstration. We give the authorities on which we confidently rest.

"We have specified the case of Kinghorn, decided in the 1773, in which the Court of Session had found, that they had no jurisdiction to call the Magistrates of Burghs to an account, and we cannot believe there is any man so bold, as to deny the truth of what we affirm. To the recent decision of the Barons of Exchequer, finding that they have no jurisdiction, we have appealed as a notorious fact. That the Convention of Royal Boroughs have not a pretence of power to bring Magistrates to an account, we have demonstrated in the clearest manner. Such claim of jurisdiction, indeed, never was heard of till within these three or four months. The late very respectable Preses of the Convention of Royal Boroughs, Sir James Hunter-Blair, was utterly ignorant of it; for in a declaration under

St. James's, April 27.

THE King has been pleased to confer on Sir Thomas Wroughton, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, the additional Character of His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the same Court.

The King has also been pleased to appoint William Fawcetter, Esq; to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Cumberland House, April 21.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been pleased to appoint John Edward Astley, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's first regiment of foot Guards, son of Sir Edward Astley, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Norfolk, to be One of his Royal Highness's Esquires.

Office of Ordnance, April 25, 1787.

His Majesty, by warrant of this day's date, has been pleased to direct, that the Corps of Engineers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and be so styled and called; and that the said Corps of Royal Engineers shall rank in the army with the Royal Regiment of Artillery; and whenever there shall be occasion for them to take post with any other corps of the army, the post of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall be on the right, with the Royal Regiment of Artillery, according to the dates of the commissions of the officers belonging to the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Royal Engineers.

Dresden, April 11.

The Diet have lately passed an act for consolidating the *land-accis*, or taxes payable on home manufacture and traffick, as well as on foreign commodities after their importation. These taxes were formerly levied upon the same commodity, under various titles, which differed in every province of the electorate, and were subject to a renewal on every transportation from one part to another; so that a door was opened to all manner of fraud, and to the most ruinous prosecutions. By the new regulations, a very considerable number of articles are exempted from this tax, chiefly for the relief of the poor, as are also all raw materials imported, and used in the manufactures of the country, which will be highly advantageous to the woollen, cotton, and linen manufacturers. The mode of collecting the taxes now established is so simplified, that, upon their being once paid, the merchandise may be transported to any part of the electorate, without further examination, or becoming liable to any further duty.

A new tariff for regulating the taxes on the internal commerce of the country will be immediately published; and the elector has given orders to his College of Commerce to prepare another for regulating the taxes on merchandise imported from foreign parts.

Hamburg, April 13.

Yesterday died here, after a lingering illness, Christian Hacke, Esq; senator of this republic, in the 77th year of his age.

Office of Ordnance, April 26, 1787.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Lieut. Walter H. Brinsford is appointed to be First Lieutenant, vice Wenman Dickinson, resigned. Second Lieutenant Robert Evans to be First Lieutenant, vice George Lewis, promoted. Second Lieutenant David Meredith to be First Lieutenant, vice Daniel Davids, deceased.

Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieutenant John Finlay, from the half pay of the late 83d Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Malton, promoted. Captain Lieutenant Sir Thomas H. Page to be Captain, vice Gilbert Townsend, deceased. First Lieutenant William Fyers to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sir Thomas H. Page, promoted. Second Lieutenant Thomas Smart to be First Lieutenant, vice William Fyers, promoted.

War-Office, April 28, 1787.

1st Troop of horse grenadier guards. Brevet Major Samuel Haynes is appointed to be Major, vice Jacob Sawbridge, Guidon and Captain John Robinson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Samuel Haynes. Sub-Lieutenant Brydges Trecothick Henniker to be Guidon and Captain, vice John Robinson. Lieutenant Henry Mordaunt Clavering, of the 9th regiment of light dragoons, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Brydges Trecothick Henniker. Ensign Henry Hartcourt, from the first regiment of foot guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Calveley Cotton.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Francis Lascelles, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice John Parlow.

4th Regiment of dragoons, Captain Francis Hugonin to be Major, vice Henry Nooth. Captain-Lieutenant Peter John Luard to be Captain of a troop, vice Francis Hugonin. Lieutenant George Wentworth Thompson to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peter John Luard. Cornet Robert Douglas to be Lieutenant, vice George Wentworth Thompson. Jervoise Purefoy, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robert Douglas. 6th Regiment of dragoons, John Rigby Fletcher, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edward Bolton Clive. Jonathan Morton Pleydell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Hunter.

19th Regiment of light dragoons, Arthur Brabazon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice the Honourable Andrew Cochrane.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Denzil Oulow, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Hartcourt.

17th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Digby to be Lieutenant, vice John Lancaster. Wroth Palmer Ackland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Digby.

32d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Maddison, from the half-pay of the 42d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkins Lewis.

43d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant James Lofack to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Kerr. Lieutenant Winthrop Roche to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Lofack. Ensign John Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice Winthrop Roche. William Hay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Holmes.

45th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant General James Cunningham to be Colonel, vice John Wrotteley.

59th Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Bowyer Bower, from the half-pay of the 49th regiment, to be Ensign, vice Sir John Nelbit.

71st Regiment of foot, Edmund Filmer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Brooke Welfcott.

Sergeant-Major William Robinson, of the 11th regiment of foot, to be Town Adjutant to the garrison of Gibraltar, vice William Kenyon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, April 27.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr Alderman Newnham rose, in consequence of the conversation which took place on Tuesday last, to say, that in his opinion he had given a satisfactory explanation to the questions put to him respecting his motion relative to the Prince of Wales; yet he was now ready to explain every further particular

that may be deemed necessary. He begged leave to assure the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Mr Pitt) his motion would come perfectly unaccompanied by any of those disagreeable consequences which had been apprehended, it being as much his wish as it was his duty to introduce the business with the deference that was due to the Sovereign, and indeed to both the parties concerned in the motion. If, in pursuing this conduct, he was even not swayed by inclination, he could not possibly forget the respect which actuated the Royal personage whose affairs were the subject of the proceeding, and whose cause he could not possibly expect to serve by departing from that line, which was obviously drawn from the nature and importance of the circumstances. He had still, he said, to regret the business had not been taken up by persons in office, to whom he thought it peculiarly belonged; but having learned that no such measure was agitated or intended by them, he thought he merely discharged his duty by stepping forward. It was no more than what he owed to the honour of the country which was so deeply interested, and to the situation of his Royal Highness, embarrassed as it appeared to be, and from which he could not soon be extricated. The object of his motion he therefore stated merely to be, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to take into his Royal consideration the embarrassed state of the affairs of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to grant him such relief as he in his Royal wisdom may think fit, and that the House would make good the same."

Mr Rolle expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman, in pressing forward a business of the present nature against the declared sense of his Majesty's Ministers. He thought that there never was an occasion when it was more necessary for the independent and country gentlemen to step forward, as the decision on the present business tended in his opinion to involve its consequences the fate both of the church and constitution. He, for his part, felt so deeply impressed by the sense of its alarming tendency, that he should be prepared, whenever it was brought forward, to move the previous question, though he would confess that it was with much reluctance that he could be brought to give the measure a decided negative.

Mr Dempster said, that he had understood from high authority, that the motion for the address would be informal, as applying to the crown for pecuniary aid before the Committee of Supply had been closed. Feeling, however, as he did for the honour of the Sovereign, and for the situation of the heir apparent, he hoped that before the time appointed for the motion, either the Hon. Alderman would be prevailed on to withdraw it, or else that the Minister may find means to anticipate its object.

Mr Pitt, after professing the most respectful attachment to the person of the Prince, expressed his regret, that by the perseverance of the Hon. Alderman, he should be compelled, though with extreme reluctance, to the disclosure of circumstances which his inclination would otherwise lead him to suppress. But whenever it should be agitated, he must avow, that it was his determination to give it a *decided negative*. Whatever representations may be founded on this conduct, he felt that he was strictly pursuing the line which was pointed out by his duty to the Sovereign, in the trust reposed in him by the public, and his concern for the real interests of the heir apparent. The manner, he said, in which the motion was now proposed to be stated, by no means reconciled him to its tendency.

It was, in his opinion, as improper, and as unjustifiable as ever; and every objection, both to the mode and the substance, remained still in the falsetto force. He again mentioned, that there were circumstances which he certainly must make known, and which, when declared, must convince the House of the impropriety of acceding to the present motion. He still wished, however, to avoid a description of such a nature, injurious as it may prove to the public tranquillity, as well as to that of the illustrious personages concerned; and should therefore continue to express his hope, that the Hon. Alderman may be prevailed on to withdraw his motion.

Mr Hulley expressed the same regard for the national honour, the situation of the Prince, and the tranquillity of the public. He joined also in apprehending the same unhappy consequences from the motion, if pursued, and in particular, expressed concern that it might induce a necessity of laying open those private domestic particulars in the affairs of the Prince, which there were many reasons for suppressing. He therefore concluded, by praying the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr Powys expressed his regret at not having been present at the beginning of this conversation, such being his sense of the importance and magnitude of the business, that had he any intimation that it was to be discussed, he would, on no account, have been absent. When first this subject had been mentioned, he said it had spread a general alarm through the country members, as well as through every other description of persons. He had expected therefore, that instead of a fresh notice given this day, with explanations, the Hon. Alderman would rather have preferred to withdraw the motion. Had that Hon. member been authorised to come forward on the affairs of his Royal Highness, there might have been, he said, an excuse for his conduct; but coming forward as an individual, and on his own suggestion, too delicate for the interference of Administration, was a procedure for which he was at a loss to account. He for his part felt himself so deeply impressed by his sense of the importance of the question, that his agitation actually prevented him from speaking. He trusted therefore that every person who wished well to his country, or felt an attachment to the family on the throne, would interfere so as to prevent the subject from being forced into a more particular discussion.

Mr Sheridan rose and said, he extremely lamented the turn the conversation had taken, which he was convinced could not have been foreseen by the worthy Alderman, when he introduced the explanation of his intended motion; and which explanation had been called for on a former day by the

Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, after what had passed, he felt it impossible for any man who respected, or any way regarded the character and situation of his Royal Highness, to remain wholly silent. He was ready to admit the great importance of the subject, which was proposed to be submitted to their consideration; but he was sorry to see that dark hints and strange insinuations had been resorted to, in order to magnify that admitted importance, and to raise, at the same time, the most serious doubts and alarms in the breast of Parliament, and the country at large, upon matters not connected with the question which waited their decision; or which, if connected with it, were matters to be dealt with not by hints, innuendoes and allusions, but by open, manly and decisive investigation.

The Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, (Mr Rolle) had appealed to the country gentlemen, and called upon them to stand forth, and had asserted that the question peculiarly interested them, as it tended to affect the constitution, both in *Church and State*. An awful and a serious appeal. No man, Mr Sheridan said, was more ready to admit, if ever it was right to make distinctions upon classes of Members in that House, the preference and pre-eminence which was justly allotted to the country gentlemen, as a body in Parliament, than himself. He never had been or should be deficient in feelings of the sincerest respect towards them; but if the question was indeed of the nature described by the Hon. Gentleman, not an application merely for an aid to his Majesty or a part of his family, but a question affecting the dearest rights of the people in Government and Religion, he must take the liberty of saying, that it was a question of no distinction or preference, or superiority of interests in its discussion, but was one upon which every man within or without these walls, who possessed a sincere zeal for the liberty and welfare of the State, the first and best of all qualifications, was equally appealed to, and was equally entitled to stand forward with that boldness and explicitness which the Hon. Member had called for. For his own part, he was perhaps as little inclined to be a courtier now, or in expectancy, as the Hon. Gentleman;—He could not however agree to his opinion, that it was the only proof of an independent mind, to have no interest in the situation, either of the Monarch on the throne, or of the heir apparent to the crown; on the contrary, he conceived that those who were most determined in support of Parliament, might most confidently be anxious for the due maintenance and happiness of the monarch, and of every branch of his illustrious family.

Since, however, these insinuations had been thrown out, obscurely indeed upon a former day, but in a more intelligible form during the present conversation, and since they were used as arguments to prove the danger and impolicy of the friends to his Royal Highness bringing forward any measure, upon which his conduct and situation were to be canvassed, threatening certain alarming discoveries as the inevitable consequence, he did not hesitate to declare, and he meant it to be understood that he was not then speaking lightly and without authority, which would, indeed, be the height of presumption upon such a subject, that he was confident that it was his Royal Highness's decided wish, that no part of his conduct, circumstances, or situation, should be treated with ambiguity, concealment, or affected tenderness; but that whatever concerned him, if referred to at all, should be discussed with openness, and with fair, manly, and direct examination; whatever is brought forward in that shape, said Mr Sheridan, he would venture to assert, would meet with a clear, unequivocal, and satisfactory answer, such as he was assured his Royal Highness would himself give, should it be thought proper to bring forward such a discussion in another great assembly, equally interested in the matters supposed to be alluded to, where his Royal Highness sits as a Peer of Great Britain;—how far such a discussion was reconcileable to decency, to feeling, or to honour, was a matter for those gentlemen to decide upon; he spoke only of what would be the case, whenever that discussion should be referred to.

Mr Sheridan next took notice of Mr Pitt's earnest entreaties that this business should not be proceeded on; but he argued with great force, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had himself thrown an unsurmountable bar to the possibility of any man, who felt for his Royal Highness's honour, character, or dignity, presuming to advise his Royal Highness to exert his influence that the measure should be abandoned. He appealed to the Right Hon. Gentleman's own candour, whether that House, whether the country, whether all Europe could put any construction upon such conduct, but one, and that one the most disgraceful and unworthy; namely, that the Prince had given up to threats, what he had not conceded to argument or entreaty; that when a scrutiny into his conduct and situation was held out as a consequence of his application to Parliament, the measure and the object were precipitately abandoned. If this was the object of such threats, he should only say, that he believed that they had as much mistaken the feelings, and the spirit, as they had the conduct and situation of the illustrious person alluded to.

Mr Sheridan concluded with excusing the party he had the honour of acting with, from any share in the supposed unhappy division of the Royal Family; declaring, that any such unfortunate schism could never exist, but on the contrary must always injure the cause of those who were excluded from His Majesty's councils and government, but whose opposition was not personal, but founded on broad, solid, constitutional ground.

Mr Drake said, that when so many respectable gentlemen had expressed their wishes to have the motion withdrawn, it was hardly to be expected that the Hon. Alderman would persevere in his intention. He for his part looked forward to every evil which had been apprehended from the discussion, and deprecated its consequences with the same feelings that other gentlemen had expressed. He professed to feel the sincerest attachment to the person of the Sovereign, which extended itself to his son; and therefore to prevent the unhappy dissensions that may arise, he hoped the Hon. Alderman would agree to withdraw his motion. There would be nothing in such a conduct, which would either injure his honour or his consistency; whilst, on the contrary, it would have the happy effect of terminating the alarm and disquietudes which prevailed at present.

Mr Alderman Watson also spoke against the introduction of the business.

The conversation then terminated for the present.

PENAL LAWS.

Mr Minchin rose to propose a revival and amendment of the penal laws now existing, which the Honourable Gentleman said were so disproportioned to the nature of the offences, that it was highly necessary some distinctions should be made. He then entered into a full discussion of the nature and extent of punishments inflicted, and gave many striking instances of the inadequacy of some and the severity of others. Mr Minchin took a review of the various crimes for which a man might be punished, and classified them under distinct heads. An Englishman's life, he said, bore no higher a value than twelve-pence farthing; he therefore moved, "for leave to bring in a bill for appointing certain persons therein named to be commissioners for examining into the state of the penal laws, and for reporting the same to that House."

Mr Sloper seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reprobated the idea of attempting a work of such great importance, as the reform of the whole criminal laws of this kingdom. In a business of that kind, the opinion of gentlemen high in the profession of the law ought to be previously consulted, added to which the lateness of the session rendered it a very improper period for such an undertaking. After making these observations, Mr Pitt begged leave again to revert for a few moments to the business of the Prince of Wales, as it was probable that if he omitted seizing the present occasion, the House would be less full when he should take occasion to recall their attention to that subject. In consequence of a conversation which had arisen a few minutes since between him and the Hon. Gentleman, he found himself under the necessity of declaring, that his intended opposition to the increased establishment of his Royal Highness, was founded on no extraneous motive whatever, and referred solely to the correspondence which had taken place between his Majesty and the Prince, on the pecuniary concerns of the latter. It was in that light only he wished to consider it, and seeing it in that point of view, he could certainly treat it with all the possible freedom that was consonant to the respect due to the parties concerned—to the Sovereign, and to the Heir Apparent.

Mr Sheridan expressed much satisfaction on hearing this explanation, which had been in his opinion rendered extremely necessary by what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman not now present (Mr Rolle). Had it been otherwise, however, and were it the intention of gentlemen to carry the discussion farther than what related to the pecuniary situation of his Royal Highness, the insinuations would have been met fully and fairly in that House; or if it was thought more eligible to bring them forward in another place, his Royal Highness sitting then in person as a peer of Great Britain, was fully prepared to answer in person to every charge or insinuation that could be brought against him on any account whatever.

Mr Pitt said, that no insinuation had dwelt in his mind at the time that he had delivered himself on the subject; and he had hoped that he expressed himself in terms sufficiently unambiguous, to avoid such an imputation. What had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) it could not be expected of him to explain; but as far as related to himself, he trusted that no improper construction would be attached to his words, when he now repeated his declaration, that he never meant to extend his ideas further than to the pecuniary situation of the Prince.—He would, however, express a hope, that the Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken, would use his influence, in aid to the wishes of almost every member in that House, with the Hon. Alderman (Newnham) whom he would also conjure, to withdraw a motion, which involved in it so many circumstances of such extreme delicacy, and which could not possibly answer any good end, if forced into a discussion.

Mr Alderman Newnham, replied, that he had not brought forward the business on light or trivial grounds, or without that degree of deliberation which was due to its importance. The affairs of the Heir Apparent had been much spoken of in the last year, and it seemed as if nothing farther was intended to be done in the present. But in every view of the circumstances, he looked on himself as too deeply pledged, either in justice to his own honour, or the cause he had espoused, to comply with the request of the Right Hon. Gent. by withdrawing the motion which he had announced.

Mr Minchin then recalled the attention of the House to the subject which he had introduced; but after making a few explanatory observations, he consented, at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to withdraw his motion. Adjourned.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, April 30.

Hague, April 20. Within these few days a club has been instituted here in support of the constitutional rights of the republic, and in opposition to the attempts of the French, and pretended patriotic faction. It began by forty members, but in a week has increased to upwards of fifteen hundred. Similar meetings have been set on foot at Rotterdam, Leyden, Delft, &c. and in all those places with equal success. This clearly proves, that the voice of the people is with the Stadholder, and that it has only been kept under by force and corruption.

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LO N D O N .

To-morrow the Committee will be in the House of Peers, to determine the Strathallan Claim of Prerogative.

The business of the week in the House of Commons.

To-morrow—Ballot for Norwich election petition—Mr Alderman Sawbridge on the side of re-presentation—Second reading of Hon. Mr Foley's divorce bill—A horse farming bill, second reading—Hull dock bill, second reading, petitioners to be heard by counsel.

Wednesday—Mr Henry Dundas's state of India revenue—Committee of ways and means, and supply.

Thursday—Committee of the whole House, on the articles of Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq;

Friday—Motion of Mr Alderman Newnham for an address to his Majesty, respecting the present situation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, if not withdrawn before that time.

The motion for an Address to the Throne, shortly to be made by Alderman Newnham, is not only necessary, but commendable. The dignity of the kingdom is concerned, in the situation which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales now stands; and that some immediate step should be taken to remedy it, seems universally to be desired.

It might perhaps be deemed more proper should such a motion originate elsewhere; but as it is neglected wholly on that part, the worthy mover will not only be excused for his interference, but will gain, as he merits, the approbation and thanks of the people.

It is indeed a tender concern to the Prince of Wales, that induces Mr Pitt to wish Alderman Newnham's motion withdrawn!—“ Many unpleasant things, says the Minister, must come out, if the motion goes on.”—True they must, and the most material will be, what became of the revenue of Cornwall, amounting to 12,000 l. per annum during the Prince of Wales's minority?

Peter Pindar has a work in contemplation, which is to be called the *Knights of St David*:—the debate respecting the Prince of Wales on Friday next, with the members who vote against the measure, will constitute the fabric of this poem!—and woe to those whose lot it may be to be hung up in *terrorem!*

The Prince of Wales last Saturday night at the Opera-house, sat about an hour in the box of Lady Chatham in company with Lady Pitt, and Miss Broderick.—A circumstance which equally proves the prudence and good nature of his Royal Highness.

Friday, Sir John Lockhart Ross kissed the King's hand, on being appointed to the command of the squadron stationed in the Mediterranean.

Same day, the Earl of Tyrone and the Earl of Shannon kissed the King's hand at St James's, on being created British Peers, and afterwards went to the House of Lords, and took their seats, being introduced by the two Secretaries of State.

General Cunningham also kissed the King's hand at St James's, on his being appointed to succeed Sir John Wrottesley in the Guards, &c.

The Manxman East Indian, Captain Gregory, arrived in the Downs, brought home the following passengers, viz.

From Bengal—Colonel Ahmuty, wife and two children; Misses Atkinson and Pottinger, senior merchants; Mr Mec, Writer; Lieutenants Ewart, Hammond, and Douglas, of the Company's service; Mr Thomas Summers, Mr Williams, John Creighton Walker, late boatwain of the Lassdown, and his invalid soldiers.

From Madras—Sir H. Cosby, Capt. Vigners, Company's service; Lieutenant Lumfane, 72d regiment; Lieutenants Hoare and Cosby, of 52d regiment; Lieutenants De Lamere and Walker, of the 36th regiment, King's troops; twenty-one invalid soldiers, and three women; Ensign Purifoy, from St Helena.

Captain Williamson, of the Ganges, died some days before the Manxman left Bengal.

The Phenix, Captain Rattray, was under weigh for England, when the Manxman left Madras, and is therefore hourly expected.

The Purser only brought up the dispatches for Government and the Company, and a few private letters.

Colonel Sir Henry Cosby, who came from Madras in the Manxman East Indian, arrived at St James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street last night.

The next Ridotto at the Opera-house, is under the auspicious patronage of the Dukes of Cumberland, the Dukes of Devonshire, and her Grace of Gordon; and such is the rage for this fashionable amusement, that no less than six hundred and seventy-five ladies have already desired to have their names on the subscription-books.—It is supposed that the first effect of the Commercial Treaty will be seen in the female attire of Wednesday night; and it is whispered about in several polite circles, that a revolution will take place respecting the ornaments of the bosom, as transparent gauzes will be substituted to bouffons, and thick mullein handkerchiefs, which have lately been exploded at the Court of Versailles, and in the French capital.

The expediency of a reform in the Scotchborough appears very striking from a recent fact.—

The magistrates of a town in the north of Scotland, who are a self-created body, thought proper to raise the price of admission to the freedom of the city to nearly twice what it was before. Complaint was made, but no redress could be obtained.

By the same authority, they may make another addition, and another and another, till they have monopolized the whole freedom of the town, and confined it to a few burghs who can afford a great sum, as the same authority which empowers them to raise the freedom to 30 l. is also sufficient to enable them to raise it to 300 l.—In this state of slavery are the people of Scotland held.

Yesterday, Lord George Gordon appeared again in the Court of King's Bench, and informed the Court, that his appearing the day before with a gre-

nadier, had given some alarm, and had given rise to a Chancellor to ask him privately, if he had come to besiege the Court. He had this day brought the bag himself. He said, his trial was a matter of great delicacy, as it would be necessary to issue a subpoena to some personages of great rank, to be examined as witnesses. The Court informed his Lordship, that delicacy was now out of the question, the trial being at issue, and every necessary subpoena would be granted. Lord George thanked the Court and retired. Lord George immediately went to Mr Fitzherbert's, and left a message for her, that she would be subpoenaed as a witness in the trial betwixt the Courts of France and London, and him, and begging her not to be alarmed in the least, as the subpoena that would be served upon her. The above, it is supposed, refers to a letter from the Compte D'Adhemar, the French ambassador, to Lord George Gordon, which is in his Majesty's possession, together with a letter from Lord George, which was delivered to his Majesty by the Marquis of Carmarthen and Mr Fraser, relative to the affairs of Ireland.

Yesterday morning died in Queen-street, Westminster, Robert Quarne, Esq; Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, and Usher of the Green Rod, at St James's.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 30.

Bank Stock, 154 ¹ —	India Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95 ¹ —	3 per cent. India Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1783, 114 ¹ —	India Bonds, —
15 ¹ —	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 76 ¹ a $\frac{1}{2}$ —	Old S. S. Ann. 75 ¹ a $\frac{1}{2}$ —
3 per cent. con. 77 ¹ a $\frac{1}{4}$ —	New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	1 per cent. 1751, —
Long Ann. —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —	Exch. Bills, —
short.	Prizes, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 11—	Bank for May —
16th.	Consols for May, 77 ¹ a $\frac{1}{2}$ —

WIND AT DEAL, APRIL 29. S. S. W.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, April 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships, agreeable to adjournment, called counsel again this day on the farther hearing of the important appeal of the Hon. William Elphinstone, from the Court of Session in Scotland.

When the Lord Advocate concluded his speech on Friday last, in which he stated the question before the House to be of the utmost consequence, as involving several points materially affecting the rights and interests of the freeholders of Scotland, the Lord Chancellor asked his Lordship, if there were any facts of what had been stated, as it would be extremely improper, in his opinion, to determine on an appeal from a solemn judgment of an inferior Court, without having before the House the facts on which it had been given, and which had been adduced in proof. The Lord Advocate seemed rather at a loss to give an answer, and was inclined to wave giving a direct or positive one, looking at the same time at the counsel on the other side, who only mentioned some time ago, that the clause in the new Edinburgh bill regarding the proposed increase of the City-guard, had been dropped. A correspondence, which appeared in our paper of Thursday last, between the College of Justice and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, might have been deemed sufficient authority for the intelligence we then took the liberty of laying before the public; but, from a copy of the bill itself, which arrived in town the day following, we perceive, that the clause regarding the increase of the City-guard is still retained. We are informed, that this has been done by express orders to the Lord Provost from the Town Council; and, that in consequence thereof, the Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, who, relying on the above mentioned resolution of the Town Council, and the assurance in the Lord Provost's letter, had taken no farther steps to oppose the clause, have now sent petitions to be heard against it by counsel.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Edinburgh, a memorial was presented by Mr Walter Biggar, suggesting, that an application should be made to Government for taking off the remaining duties on the materials used in bleaching in Great Britain—the effect of these duties upon British linen, when brought to a competition at market with the Irish, being very unfavourable, more especially as, from the nature and process of business in Ireland, the Irish manufacturer has many advantages which those of Britain cannot possibly possess. The same being read, the Directors unanimously appointed a Committee to take the business into their consideration; and, in case of their approving thereof, empowered their Chairman to transmit a copy of the memorial to Lord Hawkebury, President of the Board of Trade, through the channel of Sir Adam Ferguson, member of Parliament for this city. The Committee having accordingly met, and given their sanction to the proposal, the memorial was forwarded to London as ordered, and a letter has since been received by the Chairman from Sir Adam Ferguson, informing him, that the papers had been sent to Lord Hawkebury, who would certainly attend to the subject.

Tuesday the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here. The Synod sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Finlay, minister at Polmont.

The Synod agreed unanimously to transmit the following Overture to the General Assembly.

The Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, having seen the right of Patronage to a church at present vacant, publicly advertised for sale, and that at a price much above what the Right of Patronage to any church has ever sold for when not vacant—

They are of opinion, that such sales have a manifest tendency to promote simoniacal practices, and therefore overture to the General Assembly, that they should take this affair into their serious consideration, and endeavour to provide such a remedy against this evil, as to them, in their wisdom, shall seem most proper.

Dr Barclay, who proposed the Overture, spoke with great ability in support of it; and particularly showed, from Blackstone, and other authorities, that the sale of a Right of Patronage to any church during a vacancy, was considered as simoniacal by the law of England; and he was therefore of opinion, that the General Assembly ought to apply to the Legislature for a similar law respecting Scotland.

The House was much attended both within and without the bar, and most of the Scotch Peers came down on the occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A great deal of miscellaneous matter took place to-day, but nothing of any public note, till the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr Pitt moved, “ That there be raised by way of Lottery 75,000 l. Sterling;

“ the number of tickets to be 50,000, and the price of each ticket 15 l. 2 s. 9 d.” which was agreed to, and afterwards reported by Mr Gilbert.

“ Sir John Miller moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent occasional voters at future elections for members of Parliament.

“ Mr Joliffe thought it too late a period of the Session to bring in a bill which would effect the rights of a hundred thousand freemen.

“ Sir Matthew White Ridley objected to the

motion, as he could not conceive but that a free man, having a right to vote as an occasional voter, or a non-resident, was as much entitled to it, as if he always lived on the spot.

Several other members declared themselves to be of the same opinion; and Sir Matthew White Ridley threatening to divide the House, the gallery was ordered to be cleared; but, just as the strangers were quitting it, Sir John Miller withdrew his motion.

The House then went into a Committee on the Poor Laws, and a pretty long debate was expected to ensue.

Mr Burke had not made his appearance, and it was said, that he would not bring on his promised charge against Mr Hastings to-day, if at all, as Opposition were reported to have thought enough already proved against him.

Alderman Newnham was expected to bring forward his promised motion respecting the Prince of Wales's establishment; for which the House was much crowded, and most anxiously waiting.

The Honourable Mrs Drummond, of Perth, was safely delivered of a daughter on Tuesday morning last.

Monday was married at Glasgow, William Wardrop, Esq; of Dalmarnock, to Miss Helen Gray, daughter of John Gray, Esq; of Carnuton.

Same day was married, Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr John Smith, senior, bookseller, to Mr William Gregory, merchant, Kilmarnock.

Died at Montrose, on Wednesday the 18th ult. William Christie, Esq; merchant, and late Provost of that Burgh, very much respected and esteemed.—His death is universally and justly lamented.

This morning died, Mr James Gentle, brewer in Canongate, and frequently Magistrate of that Burgh; a man who adorned his station in society with every amiable and useful virtue. He will long be remembered with high regard by a wide circle of acquaintance among his countrymen, both in the line of public business and in the habits of private life. But the community with which he was peculiarly connected, must have all their memorials erased, before they can forget a citizen to whose unremitting exertions in the cause of religion, virtue, humanity, and good order, they owe so many valuable and permanent advantages.

We mentioned some time ago, that the clause in the new Edinburgh bill regarding the proposed increase of the City-guard, had been dropped. A correspondence, which appeared in our paper of Thursday last, between the College of Justice and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, might have been deemed sufficient authority for the intelligence we then took the liberty of laying before the public; but, from a copy of the bill itself, which arrived in town the day following, we perceive, that the clause regarding the increase of the City-guard is still retained. We are informed, that this has been done by express orders to the Lord Provost from the Town Council; and, that in consequence thereof, the Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, who, relying on the above mentioned resolution of the Town Council, and the assurance in the Lord Provost's letter, had taken no farther steps to oppose the clause, have now sent petitions to be heard against it by counsel.

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They considered, that to have rejected the overture simply, as some Presbyteries have done, would have been disrespectful to the General Assembly,

which transmitted to them an overture, containing at least, as all must acknowledge, some improvements in the present form. They also considered, that a simple rejection of the overture is adverse to all reform, as a majority of such reports would dismiss the business altogether, and would prevent the General Assembly from collecting the opinions of Presbyteries, in which way only they can learn what the whole Church think best in altering and amending a form of process, which, it has been generally confessed, is very defective in many particulars.—By these reasons, the Presbytery were induced to offer their amendment, and to make a particular report.

We hear that the Synod of Ross, the Presbytery of Forres, the Synod of Angus and Mearns, and the Synod of Moray, have disapproved of the proposed Union of the Colleges of Aberdeen.

The Scots Judicature bill, now carrying through the House of Commons, is only a renewal of the temporary act passed three years ago, concerning the Circuit Courts, and the not taking down evidence in writing; no new regulation whatever regarding the Courts of Justice in this country being the object of that bill.

Yesterday, the first division of the 12th regiment of foot marched into the Castle to replace the 56th regiment, now on their march to Ayr.

Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs.

A T P E R T H
The Twenty Fourth day of April One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven Years.

IN presence of me, Notary Public, and the witnesses subscribing, compeared Messrs Andrew Melis, Preses, and James Chalmers, Secretary of the Committee of burgesses and heirs of the burgh of Perth, for themselves, and in name of the haill other burgesses and heirs of the said burgh, who have declared for the necessity and propriety of a reform in the internal government of the royal burghs of Scotland, and particularly of this burgh, and passed with us to the presence of William Alison, Esq; present Provost of Perth, and there represented and put him in mind, that, upon the fifth day of April current, they had lodged with him a petition to the town council of the burgh, signed by certain burgesses and heirs, for themselves, and in name of the other heirs and burgesses of this burgh desirous of reform, setting forth,

That it was well known to the town council that a great majority of the burgesses and heirs of the burgh had concurred in an application to Parliament, praying for a reform in the internal government of the burgh; and that like applications had been made by a great majority of the other burghs in Scotland; that such an application being expected, it was motioned in the convention of royal burghs held in July last, that the town council should oppose the reform; and the late Provost, who was commissioner from this burgh, without consulting a single person in town, or having any instructions to that effect, even from the town council, was pleased to give his assent to the motion; and now that the applications of the burgesses were about to be presented to Parliament, the petitioners understood that the preses of the late convention had wrote circular letters to the town councils, and to the council of this burgh in particular, desiring them to instruct their representative in Parliament, and such of the county members as they had interest with, to give an unqualified opposition to reform; that though the town council of Perth were self-elected, the petitioners entertained a better opinion of the component members, than to think they would allow themselves to be drawn into a line of conduct, adverse to every principle of civil liberty, and to every idea of public utility, without any countenance from their fellow-citizens, or even so much as consulting any one of them, upon a point in which their rights and liberties were so deeply involved: But if, in this opinion, the petitioners were mistaken, and if the council have thought fit to follow the advice given in the circular letter alluded to, or mean to follow it, the burgesses and heirs of Perth did, in that solemn manner, represent and protest, that the town council, in instructing the representative of the burgh to oppose reform, should not be understood to convey to Parliament the sense of the great body of the burgesses and heirs; when, in fact, it was notorious, that their general voice and line of conduct have for years together been favourable to reform. If then the common council of this burgh had already given such instructions, or meant to give them, the burgesses, who were supposed to be the constituents of the council, thought themselves entitled to know, whether the council had authority from any one of them (out of council) to oppose the reform; and if so, what the names and numbers of such burgesses were? And lastly, the petitioners requested the liberty to attend by a committee to receive an explicit answer as soon as possible. The said Preses and Secretary further represented to the said William Alison, Esq; that, in the beginning of the month, when they first waited upon him upon this subject, he had given them reason to think that the petition would be submitted to council as on the Monday following, but that no council met until yesterday, although, from the nature of the application, more dispatch was evidently necessary; and they now wished to know what answer the council had been pleased to give? To which the Provost, in name of the council, made this answer, That he could not get a council to meet sooner; and that, after reading the petition, the council had made avision with it until their ordinary meeting in the month of May. The said Preses and Secretary replied, that it would readily occur to the Provost that such a step was the same as if an answer had been refused; because, by the time appointed for advising the petition, which required neither time nor premeditation, the applications of the burgesses would be presented to Parliament; and, therefore, they held the conduct of the council in this matter as a tacit admission; that the council, without advising with any one in the burgh, had intrusted the member in Parliament to oppose the reform: But that they might not rest upon presumptions, they called upon the Provost to say if any one not in council advised such a step: To which he frankly answered, that, for his part, he knew of none without doors who had given such advice; and if a protest was taken, he desired to see a scroll of it, which was accordingly promis'd him. The said Preses and Secretary then protested, that whatever instructions the town council had given, or might give, to the representative in Parliament, to oppose the applications of the burgesses and heirs, the same should not be held to convey to Parliament that the opposition rose from any in town, but a majority of the self-elected council of this burgh. And thereupon, and upon the haill premises, instruments were taken in the hands of me, Notary Public, subscribing. All this being done in the house of the said William Alison, Esq; betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, before and in presence of Walter Sim and Thomas Mercer, both clerks in the Sheriff Clerks office in Perth, witnesses specially called and referred to the premises.

ATTESTOR, CHA. HUSBAND, N. P.

WALTER SIM, Witness.

THOMAS MERCER, Witness.

SALE OF

Johnston, Heithat, and Brandriggs, IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of I. Isaac Molinder, vintner in Lockerby, on Wednesday the 9th day of May cur't. between the hours of eleven and twelve mid-day.

The LANDS of JOHNSON, called JOHNSON MAINS, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Eskdalemuir, and the sheriffdom of Dumfries.

AS ALSO,

The Five-merk Land of HEITHAT and BRANDRIGGS, lying within the parish of Hinton, and the sheriffdom aforesaid.

The lands of Johnston are situated on the water of Esk, between Haswick and Langholm, about an equal distance from each.—The present rent is only about 40 l. but a considerable rise may be expected on the purchaser's entry, which may be immediately, as there are no tacks on the lands.

The lands of Heithat and Brandriggs are also situated in a very pleasant country, very extensive, and capable of great improvement.—They contain 400 Scots acres, whereof about 80 acres are arable, of an exceeding good soil.—The remaining 320 acres, excellent pasture ground. They lie within 5 or 6 miles of two different limestone quarries, and about the same distance from Lockerby and Ecclefechan, both market towns, through which the turnpike road passes; and about two thirds of the lands are inclosed with a stone dyke. The present rent is 90 l. Sterling but a considerable rise may be expected on these lands, as the tack is expired.

Further information may be got, by applying to George Graham of Grahamshall, the factor, and the tenants will show the grounds.

The progress of wits, which is clear, the rental and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of John Gordon, and Alexander Abercrombie, writers to the signet, to whom proposals may be made for a private bargain, which they have power to conclude between and the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered to at Whitunday next,
THAT Dwelling-House in St John's Street, being the southmost in the east-row, with the coach-house, stable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

The house is as substantial and convenient as any in the street.—James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to the price, &c.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have any claims on the estate of Thomas Ferguson, formerly of Dunbar, but late merchant of Calcutta in Bengal, and who died in the East Indies in the year 1783, will please give in the same to Mr Downey at Prestonpans, on or before the 7th June next.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY TAYLOR, late Paper Manufacturer at Broomhouse-mill, in the County of Berwick.

A general meeting of the said Creditors, held at Broomhouse paper-mill, upon the 26th ult.—the accounts of the Trustee's insolvencies, with the state of the bankrupt's debts and funds, made up by the Trustee, in terms of the Statute, were referred to the examination of Committee, appointed for that purpose; and another general meeting was ordered to be held at the said paper-mill, on Monday the 14th day of May current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to receive the report of the Committee, and to do therin as they shall see cause; and also finally to determine with respect to the propriety of carrying on the manufacture, or of an immediate sale of the mill.—Of all which this public notice is given.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE SETON and COMPANY, late Brewers at Skraitmuir, by Falkirk.

(C)WING to a dispute concerning the property of said Company, presently depending before the Court of Session, it has not hitherto been in the power of the Trustee to sell the same, so as to make a dividend among the creditors. But, as they may incline to give further directions in regard to the management of the concern, notice is hereby given, That a General Meeting of said creditors will be held within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock precisely,—being exactly two years since the sequestration, in order to bring the affairs of the bankrupts into consideration.

Dunottar, Kincardineshire, April 16. 1787.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THE Farms of Carmont, Cloch-na-HILL, NEWTON, and MILL of URAH.—Application to be made to Mr Allardice at Aberdeen, the proprietor.

Robert Glegg at Stonehaven, the ground officer, will show the premises.

The Distillery in Grange-pans,

LATELY BUILT,

Is to be SOLD on the premises by public voluntary roup, on Monday the 14th day of May cur't. and entered to immediately.

There is no situation more commodious for carrying on the malting, brewing, distillery, or soapery busines, to a very great extent, either home consumpt or exportation. The subjects are close by the sea, grain may be landed at the door from vessels of 60 tons. The harbour of Borrowbouness is within five minutes walk, and there is great plenty of coal at hand. The whole are inclosed with a square 105 feet by 100, and consist of a still-house, brew-house, malt-barn about 164 feet in length by 16 breadth, a granary above the barn somewhat larger, a large steep and kink in proportion to the barn, stable, byre, and hay-loft; a dwelling-house, consisting of dining-room, bed-room, servants room, kitchen, and a pump-well in the center, the building may be raised higher, and a purchaser may have it in his power to be accommodated with a farm of 200 acres or more, and within a mile of the premises. Lime may be had from the opposite shore, and dung may be procured at reasonable rates. The ground lies on the shore east of Borrowbouness and Linlithgow, of a good soil and inclosed. Entry to the houses and grats at Whitunday first, and to the rest of the land at the separation of this present crop.

The Creditors of the late DAVID WHYTE are desired to lodge their respective claims, properly authenticated, in the hands of Mr Finlayson writer in Edinburgh; as an immediate dividend of the payment of the above subject will take place against Whitunday next, nor will interest be allowed to Parliament; and, therefore, they held the conduct of the council in this matter as a tacit admission; that the council, without advising with any one in the burgh, had intrusted the member in Parliament to oppose the reform: But that they might not rest upon presumptions, they called upon the Provost to say if any one not in council advised such a step: To which he frankly answered, that, for his part, he knew of none without doors who had given such advice; and if a protest was taken, he desired to see a scroll of it, which was accordingly promis'd him.

James Rankin wright in Grange-pans will show the works above mentioned, and give every necessary intelligence.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By Order of the Trustees for building a Bridge over the Cowgate of Edinburgh, &c.

Is to be SOLD by roup, within the Dean of Guild Court-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of May 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

THREE LOTS or AREAS for buildings on the west side of South Bridge Street, being Numbers XVIII, XIX, and XX, Lot XVIII. Being the Corner Area on the south side of the Cowgate, consisting of 44 feet in front along South Bridge Street, and 50 feet deep; with the stones and other materials of the new tenement fronting the Cowgate, which belonged to the Corporation of Wrights and Masons.

Lot XIX.—Consisting of 42 feet in front along Bridge-Street, and 38 feet deep, immediately on the south of Lot XVIII; with the Stones, and other Materials of the low-houes or cellars on the south side of the west end of the foregoing tenement which belonged to the Wrights and Masons.

Lot XX.—Being the Corner Area at Adam's Square, consisting of 44 feet in front along Bridge Street, adjoining to, and on the south of Lot XIX, and 48 feet deep; with the Stones and other Materials of the tenement and vaults which belonged to Captain Lockhart, Miss Crawford, and Robert Sinclair, Esq.

The purchaser of Lot XIX will have right to one of the arched vaults under the street, the length of the middle or cross-wall. And each of the purchasers of Lots XVIII and XX will have right to two of these vaults: they are 20 feet span at the spring of the arch. And the purchaser of Lot XVIII will have the benefit of three storeys below the level of the Bridge, and steps entering from the Cowgate, nearly opposite to the great street to be made from the High Street to the Cowgate.

The entry to the premises will be on the 26th day of the said month of May. The price to bear interest from Whitunday 1787; and to be payable, the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other half at Martinmas 1789.

There will also be SOLD, at the same time and place, in one lot, the STONES, and whole other Materials of the tenements and houses on the east side of Peebles Wynd, from the High Street, on the west side of the Tron Church to the south, as far as the north corner lot of Bridge Street, lately purchased by Francis Braudwick wright.

The conditions of sale will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet; and a ground-plan and an elevation of the intended buildings will be shown by Robert Kay, surveyor to the Trustees, at his house in Sandland's close.

N. B. No other areas for buildings will be sold by the Trustees, until the 11th of November 1787.

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NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY TAYLOR, late Paper Manufacturer at Broomhouse-mill, in the County of Berwick.

THE HOUSE on the east side of North Hanover Street, being the second entry from George Street, possessed by the Hon. Mrs Boyd. It consists of nine rooms, with kitchen, cellars, back-ground, &c.

A LODGING TO LET,

And entered to at Whitunday next,

Being the First Story in the Land next

the Chapel of Ease, presently possessed by Mrs Ratray, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, three bed-rooms, a light bed-closet, kitchen, cellar, a back green with a pump-well.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

And entered to at Whitunday next,

THAT HOUSE on the east side of North Hanover Street, being the second entry from George Street, possessed by the Hon. Mrs Boyd. It consists of nine rooms, with kitchen, cellars, back-ground, &c.

For particulars, apply to Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet.

Is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Tolbooth of Dunfermline, upon Saturday the 12th of May instant, and entered to at Whitunday thereafter,

That Large and Commodious Dwelling-house, of three stories, situated in the Maygate Street in the Town of Dunfermline, containing ten rooms, kitchen, three different wine cellars, and a well-frequented shop, with the garden and offices belonging thereto, as the same were possessed by the late Mrs Crawford.

The shop, which has an apartment behind it, or a backshop, is exceedingly well laid out, either for the wholesale or retail busines; and has for many years past been occupied in the cloth and grocery line.

Persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, will apply to James Marshall, writer to the signet, betwixt the day of sale, or to Henry Baird, writer in Dunfermline, who will show the premises.

If not sold, the subjects will be LET for one or more years as can be agreed upon.

SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Haddington.

To be SOLD by the Private Bargain, THE HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the parish of Dirleton, with the Garden, Pigeon-house, and INCLOSURES.

For particulars apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

Is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of June 1787, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Teinds of the Lands of Nether-Mains of PITCON and LINTSEEDRIDGE, lying in the parish of Dalry, and county of Ayr.

The free teind of the said lands is 261. 18s. 9d. 5-12ths.

Sterling, which the Lords have valued at nine years purchase, or

L. 242. 9 0 9-12ths

The articles of sale, and the title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session.

Lands in the Shire of Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,